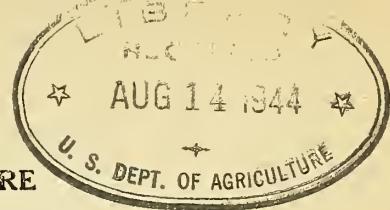


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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



Library

No. 24

Bibliographical Contributions

July 1935

SELECTED REFERENCES ON THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH AGRICULTURE

By

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C O N T E N T S

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P R E F A C E

The agricultural history of the United States is more closely related to that of Great Britain than to that of any other country. Our colonial forefathers brought with them the rural customs and practices of the Mother Country, and we as a Nation continued through the nineteenth century to look mainly to England for leadership and example in agricultural improvement. These facts, in addition to an interest in the subject itself, have consciously or unconsciously prompted the requests for information which have resulted in the preparation of this list of references on the history of English agriculture.

The references in this list have been selected from an extensive unpublished bibliography in the compiler's files. Availability and utility have been factors in the choice of titles to be included. As indicated in the table of contents the list is divided into two parts: (1) a short group of bibliographies; (2) histories devoted exclusively or in part to English agricultural history. The citations are extensively annotated with excerpts from the prefaces indicating the point of view and purpose of the authors and quotations from reviews indicating their value.

The beginner in the study of the history of English agriculture may find the following comment of Sir E. John Russell, director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, of interest. "As the guide both to the history of farming and to its literature I put first on the list Lord Ernle's British [ie., English] Farming Past and Present: by far the most complete history of the British countryside yet published. Among the shorter histories Mrs. M. E. Seeböhm's Evolution of the English Farm (1927) is one of the most readable; being well annotated it is also a good guide for further study. Curtler's Short History of English Agriculture (1909) is another good book for the student."

Everett E. Edwards
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Bureau of Agricultural Economics

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

DAVIES, GODFREY, editor. Bibliography of British history, Stuart period, 1603-1714; issued under the direction of the Royal Historical Society and the American Historical Association. 459 p. Oxford, Clarendon Press. 1928. (1)

Contents to be noted:

General agriculture (preface; bibliographies and sources; later works), p. 195-201.

Horses, cattle, and sheep (sources), p. 201-203.

Enclosures (sources; later works), p. 203-204.

Draining (sources; later works), p. 204-205.

Comments:

The third volume of a series of bibliographies of British history of which Charles Gross, Sources and Literature of English History to 1485, forms the first, and Conyers Read, Bibliography of British History, Tudor Period, 1485-1603, the second.

Reviews:

Wallace Notestein, in American Historical Review 35:101-102 (October 1929). Frances H. Relf, in Journal of Modern History 1:296-298 (June 1929).

GREAT BRITAIN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES. Library. Chronological list of early agricultural works in the library of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, by G. E. Fussell. 43 p. London, H. M. Stationery Office. 1930. (2)

Comments:

"With the idea of making public the facilities for research which are available in the Ministry's Library, the appended Catalogue has been prepared....completed in November, 1929...it would be well for interested persons, when using it, to consult the list of additions published from time to time in the Ministry's Journal"--Foreword.

GROSS, CHARLES. The sources and literature of English history from the earliest times to about 1485. Ed. 2, rev., enl. xxiii, 820 p. London, New York [etc.] Longmans, Green & Co. 1915. (3)

Contents to be noted:

The sections on forests, tenures of land, feudal tenures, the vill and the manor, etc.

Comments:

Long recognized as the indispensable bibliography for the Middle Ages.

HALL, HUBERT, editor. A select bibliography for the study, sources, and literature of English mediaeval economic history, compiled by a seminar of the London School of Economics... 350 p. London, P. S. King & Son. 1914. (4)

Contents to be noted:

Consult the index under agrarian economy, agrarian history, agricultural classes, agricultural services, agriculture, and manor.

Comments:

This bibliography covers not only England and the other countries in the United Kingdom, but also a selection of titles on the sources and literature of the economic history of the Continental countries. Part 1 contains general bibliographies, inventories of records, and general references on history and auxiliary subjects. Part 2 is devoted to the sources, including Continental. Part 3 contains modern works.

"The value of the book appears to lie in the convenience that it offers to the English students of medieval economic history in general, rather than in its contribution of new material for the study of English economic history in particular." - Clive Day.

Reviews:

W. J. Ashley, in Economic Journal 24:575-577 (December 1914). E. P. Cheyney, in American Historical Review 20:134-136 (October 1914). Clive Day, in American Economic Review 4:620-623 (September 1914). James Westfall Thompson, in Journal of Political Economy 22: 709-710 (July 1914).

MCDONALD, DONALD. Agricultural writers from Sir Walter of Henley to Arthur Young, 1200-1800. Reproductions in facsimile and extracts from their actual writings, enlarged and revised from articles which have appeared in "The Field" from 1903 to 1907. To which is added an exhaustive bibliography. 228 p. London, Horace Cox. 1908. (5)

Contents to be noted:

The literature and bibliography of British agriculture (280 names), p. 197-224.

MOORE, MARGARET F. Two select bibliographies of mediaeval historical study. 185 p. London, Constable & Co. 1912. (6)

Contents to be noted:

A classified list of works relating to English manorial and agrarian history from the earliest times to the year 1660, p. 71-185. Its sections are as follows:

Catalogues of manuscript collections (official archives; unofficial manuscripts), p. 75-78.

Bibliographies of printed works, p. 78-80.

Published sources (collections; single works; periodicals), p. 80-141.

Modern works (selected from collections; single works; periodicals), p. 141-159.

A select list of published collections, transactions, etc., of learned societies and periodical publications containing texts, abstracts, calendars or articles relating to manorial or agrarian history, p. 160-167.

PERKINS, WALTER FRANK, compiler. British and Irish writers on agriculture. 193 p. Lymington, Chas. T. King. 1932. (7)

Comments:

A bibliography of some 1,300 British and Irish writers on the agriculture of the United Kingdom, from the earliest printed books through the year 1900. Included are books on agricultural chemistry, botany, grasses, weeds, drainage, improvements, weights, measures, and entomology.

Reviews:

Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture [Gt. Brit.] 36:1021-1022 (January 1930).

READ, CONYERS, editor. Bibliography of British history, Tudor period, 1485-1603; issued under the direction of the American Historical Association and the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain.

xxiii, 467 p. Oxford, Clarendon Press. 1933. (8)

Contents to be noted:

Economic history (general, - bibliography, sources, later works), p. 165-168.

Rural conditions: Landholding, villeinage, enclosure, etc.

(bibliography; sources; later works), p. 168-173.

Government regulation of economic life (general, - sources, later works; prices; wage assessments, - sources, later works; patents and monopolies; poor relief, - sources, later works), p. 185-190.

Money and banking, usury, p. 190-192.

Commerce, p. 193-204.

Comments:

"This bibliography is designed to present a systematic survey of the material in print relative to the history of Tudor England. It includes books and pamphlets, essays and monographs, as well as significant contributions to the subject in journals and in the transactions of learned societies. In all chapters, except those dealing with cultural and local history it aims to include with something approaching completeness all important collections of printed sources. It does not attempt to consider in detail the great mass of source material in manuscript preserved in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, and elsewhere in England, though the student will find in it all the important calendars, catalogues, and guides to these vast treasures. It has been prepared primarily for students of history and in the selection and arrangement of titles, the aim has been to meet the requirements of the historical student." - Preface.

Reviews:

Godfrey Davies, in American Historical Review 39:504-506 (April 1934). Roland G. Usher, in Journal of Modern History 6:180-181 (June 1934). Times [London] Literary Supplement Nov. 9, 1933.

ROTHAMSTED EXPERIMENTAL STATION, Harpenden, England. Library. Catalogue of the printed books on agriculture published between 1471 and 1840, with notes on the authors by Mary S. Aslin. 331 p. [Aberdeen, Univ. Press. 1926?]. (9)

Contents to be noted:

Alphabetical list of English authors and translations, p. 7-145.

Chronological list of English authors and translations, p. 147-246.

Comments:

"This catalogue...covers the empirical period in agriculture. The volumes listed here contain the lore and the wisdom of the old farmers.... More important still, in these books can be traced the origin and development of ideas and practices which have been handed down from bygone days to our own times.

"The division at 1840 is logically and historically sound. Both 1471 and 1840 were turning-points in the long history of agriculture. It was in 1471 that the first printed book on agriculture- Crescentius' well-known treatise- was sent out from Augsburg.

"The year 1840 marks a definite stage in agricultural history. Up till then agriculture and agricultural books were almost exclusively empirical."- Foreword.

An interesting account of this library is given by Sir Edward John Russell, in his article entitled "The Agricultural Library at Rothamsted; Some of Its Literary Treasures," in *Country Life* (London) 41:91-94, illus. (Jan. 27, 1917).

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, London. Library. Catalogue of the library of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. 386 p. London, Royal Agricultural Society of England. 1918. (10)

Contents to be noted:

Account of the library, p. i-ii.

Plan of the catalogue, p. ii-iv.

Comments:

When this publication was prepared the Library of the Royal Agricultural Society of England contained about thirteen thousand books and two thousand pamphlets.

RUSSELL, SIR EDWARD JOHN. Books and the farmer. 16 p. London, Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux. 1933. (11)

Comments:

An address delivered at the tenth annual conference of the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux at Wills Hall, Bristol.

Although not a bibliography in the strict sense of the word, it affords enlightening comments on the main sources and works relating to the history of English agriculture. Also in Rothamsted Experimental Station, *Rothamsted Memoirs on Agricultural Science*, vol. 18.

WILLIAMS, JUDITH BLOW. A guide to the printed materials for English social and economic history, 1750-1850. (Records of civilization: sources and studies, edited by J. T. Shotwell). 2 vol. New York, Columbia Univ. Press. 1926.

(12)

Contents to be noted:

Agriculture (introduction, bibliographies, publications of societies, periodical publications, encyclopaedias, other works), 2:35-73.

Comments:

"In view of the fact that the Industrial Revolution in England is admittedly one of those real turning points in human affairs in which new and vast forces emerge which change the fundamentals of social as well as political relationships, it is a strange fact that the student of history has no instrument for research at his disposal similar to those guides and manuals which make accessible the sources of medieval or ancient history. The present volume is intended to supply this need and the author has faced the full responsibility which the opportunity affords."- Editor's Preface.

"...to achieve a body of material with unity and coherence yet representative of the period, it was decided to use two principal themes as the basis of selection and organization of sources. The first was economic theory, conditions and problems, and suggestions for improvements along these lines. This involved the study of population, prices, business cycles and crises, commerce, money and banking, public finance, transportation, industry and the technical developments affecting it. The other theme chosen involved the question of social relationships: the conditions of life, especially among the working classes, wages, the poor, charity, coöperation, trade-unions, education, and the like, and theories of social reform."- Author's Foreword.

Reviews:

Witt Bowden, in American Historical Review 32:359 (January 1927). William MacDonald, in New York Herald Tribune Books Jan. 23, 1927, p. 18. Emery Neff, in Nation 123:486-487 (Nov. 10, 1926). A. P. Usher, in American Economic Review 17:79 (March 1927). New Statesman 28:516 (Feb. 5, 1927). Times [London] Literary Supplement Dec. 30, 1926, p. 962.

HISTORIES

ASHLEY, WILLIAM JAMES. An introduction to English economic history and theory. 11th impression. 2 vol. London, New York [etc.] Longmans, Green & Co. 1923. (13)

Contents to be noted:

The manor and village community (the manorial system; its origin; increase in the number of free tenants; commutation; economic characteristics of the community; appearance of a "money-economy"). The agrarian revolution (agricultural development; Peasants' Revolt; enclosures; removal of customary tenants; fines and leases; area of the enclosures).

Authorities at the beginning and notes at the end of each chapter.

Comments:

Ed. 1, April 1888; reprinted, May 1889; Ed. 2, November 1892; Ed. 3, June 1894; reprinted, 1901, 1906; Ed. 4, July 1909; reprinted, 1911, 1913, 1919, 1923.

"The first volume is a full and careful analysis of mediaeval economic conditions, with detailed notes and references to the primary sources. The second volume is a work of original investigation, referring particularly to conditions in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, but it does not give such a clear analysis of the conditions of this period as the first volume." - E. P. Cheyney.

"A discriminating study of select topics that has long occupied an important place." - A. P. Usher.

See also W. J. Ashley, *The Bread of Our Forefathers; An Inquiry in Economic History* (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1928. 206 p., illus.).

Reviews:

Edward G. Bourne, in *Political Science Quarterly* 4:173-176 (March 1889).

— The economic organisation of England, an outline history; lectures delivered at Hamburg. 213 p. London, New York [etc.] Longmans, Green & Co. 1914. (14)

Contents to be noted:

The English agrarian system, the manor as starting point, p. 1-24. The beginnings of modern farming, the break-up of the manor, p. 44-67. Agricultural estates and English self-government, p. 119-139.

Suggestions for further reading, p. 193-206.

Comments:

"Mr. Ashley touches a multitude of subjects, and he touches almost all of them with the hand of a master. We know of no other book- of similar compass- which we should with equal confidence recommend to anyone who desires a survey of English economic development- a survey which should be rapid without being superficial, and close packed without being congested. In fine, it is work worthy of its author." - Saturday Review 118:115 (July 25, 1914).

Reviews:

J.H.C., in *English Historical Review* 30:188-189 (January 1915). Lilian Knowles, in *Economic Journal* 24:566-569 (December 1914). Conyers Read, in *Journal of Political Economy* 23:289-292 (March 1915). T. W. Van Metre, in *American Academy of Political and Social Science Annals* 57:336 (January 1915). *Nation* 99:326 (Sept. 10, 1914). *Independent* 81:212 (Feb. 8, 1915).

BLAND, A. E., P. A. BROWN, and R. H. TAWNEY, compilers and editors.

English economic history: select documents. 730 p. London, G. Bell & Sons. 1914. (15)

Contents to be noted:

The early English manor and borough, p. 5-17.

The feudal structure, p. 19-41.

The manor, p. 53-110.

The recognition of trade, industry, and commerce, p. 151-202.

Taxation, customs and currency, p. 203-223.

Rural conditions [1485-1660], p. 227-277.

The relief of the poor and the regulation of prices, p. 363-396.

The encouragement of industry and commerce, p. 397-476.

Industrial organisation and social conditions [1660-1846], p. 479-521.

Agriculture and enclosure, p. 523-542.

Government regulation of wages, conditions of employment, and public health, p. 543-616.

The relief of the poor, p. 645-665.

Finance and foreign trade, p. 667-711.

List of authorities at the end of the introductions to the sections.

Comments:

"The object of this book is to supply teachers and students of English Economic History with a selection of documents which may serve as illustrations of their subject. Our object was not to produce a work of original research, but to help students of economic history to see it more intelligently by seeing it through the eyes of contemporaries." - Introduction.

Reviews:

J. H. Clapham, in Economic Journal 25:209-212 (June 1916). Conyers Read, in Journal of Political Economy 23:942-944 (November 1915).

CHEYNEY, EDWARD P. An introduction to the industrial and social history of England. Rev. ed. 386 p., illus. New York, Macmillan Co. 1920. (16)

Contents to be noted:

Rural life and organization (the mediaeval village, the vill as an agricultural system, classes of people on the manor, the manor courts, the manor as an estate of a lord, bibliography), p. 29-49.

The Black Death and the Peasants' Rebellion (national affairs from 1338 to 1461, the Black Death and its effects, the Statutes of Laborers, the Peasants' Rebellion of 1381, commutation of services, the abandonment of demesne farming, the decay of serfdom, change in town life and foreign trade, bibliography), p. 83-115.

Enclosures of the later fifteenth and the sixteenth centuries, p. 120-126.

The extension of agriculture in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, p. 158-160.

The revival of enclosures, p. 185-188.

Abolition of the corn laws and the completion of free trade, p. 220-224.

Agricultural development, 1848-1878, p. 257-259.

Preservation of remaining open lands, p. 259-263.

The decline of agriculture, 1878-1906, p. 301-303.

Small holdings and allotments, p. 303-306.

CLAPHAM, JOHN HAROLD. An economic history of modern Britain. vol. 1-2.
Cambridge [England] Univ. Press. 1926-32. (17)

Contents to be noted in vol. 1 (1820-1850):

A land without forest, state of the woodlands, plantation, p. 9-14.

Enclosure of common and waste in England, of open-field and arable
in England, Scotland and Wales, p. 15-26.

Houses: the cottages of rural Britain, the farmhouses, the houses
of the gentry and nobility, p. 27-41.

Population (its rapid growth only recently realised; causes and
nature of the growth; part played by Ireland, the Irish
immigrant; Highland migration to the Lowlands and Scottish
migration to England; rural and urban population), p. 53-74.

Communications, p. 75-97.

Agrarian organisation (how the land of England was owned; the
problem of the "yeoman" and of his decline; landownership and
landholding in Wales; landownership and landholding in Scotland;
the sizes of holdings in the various parts of Britain; propor-
tions of holders and labourers; recent hardships of the labouring
class, the effects of enclosure and high prices; the question of
cottage gardens; the question of living-in; wages and the poor
law; statistics of rural wages and earnings, 1785-1825; poor-rates
and property; the state of agriculture: rotations: weather: the
price-fall from 1820; the labourers' risings of 1830: machinery),
p. 98-142.

The last days of Sturbridge fair, p. 222-223.

The supply and distribution of foodstuffs, p. 225-229.

Trade in grain and flour, p. 229-233.

Import trades: timber, corn, industrial raw materials, "colonial
wares" and wine, p. 237-248.

Agriculture (slow changes in its framework: the size of farms; the
number of labourers and the number living in; enclosure; prices
and agricultural progress; manuring and drainage; agricultural
machinery; backward conditions and the railway; social conditions
on the land: the new poor law; high and low wage areas; close
and open parishes; agricultural gangs; rural housing; allotments
and potato patches; the stir of the railways), p. 450-475.

Contents to be noted in vol. 2 (1850-1886):

Britain and the nations (protection "quite gone"; free trade in
food and its effects; free trade in timber, wool, and minerals;
the question of self-sufficiency), p. 1-21.

The food industries: corn-milling: refrigeration: canning, p. 88-92.

Household industry, customer work and handicraft, p. 123-127.

Britain's dependence on overseas trade (cotton and the cotton
famine, wool and other raw materials), p. 217-225.

Agriculture (the rural population, the number of landowners, the
custom and law of tenancy; title; enclosure; yeomen and small
landowners, consolidation and size of holdings; agricultural
improvement, hedges, steam ploughs, machinery, drainage, manures;
crops and crop rotations, livestock; landlords' capital and
rents; the great fall in agricultural prices, agricultural de-
pression; agricultural labour), p. 252-296.

CLAPHAM, JOHN HAROLD. Continued.

The face of the country, 1886-7, p. 489-529, especially rural Britain, p. 499-512.

Comments:

"The scope...as its name implies, is British. I have tried to do justice to Scotland and Wales, but have made no attempt to treat Ireland other than incidentally.... The story starts when the short-period effects of the wars were easing, with a full analysis of economic Britain as it was in 1820-30, including some retrospect."- Preface.

"He combines in himself the economist and the historian with a perfection of balance not before realized among our writers, while at the same time he can move comfortably among the technical problems of a dozen great industries. This gives to his works a realism that we seek in vain elsewhere, and his three volumes on nineteenth-century Britain will be as solid ground to the feet of his successors."- Nation and Athenaeum 40:513 (Jan. 8, 1927).

"He has employed and digested in the making of this volume a vast mass of material- using with special effect the numerous parliamentary inquiries of the earlier nineteenth century and the books and monographs dealing with particular industries....He has not written a definitive history; but he has given to scholars a vast body of information on which they can work, and made far easier for the future that drawing of general conclusions which writers so far have had to base on a quite inadequate groundwork of fact."- New Statesman 28:452 (Jan. 22, 1927).

Reviews:

F. C. Dietz, in American Historical Review 32:863 (July 1927); 38:753-754 (April 1933). New York Herald Tribune Books July 17, 1927, p. 13. Saturday Review 143:18 (Jan. 1, 1927). Spectator 138:336 (Feb. 26, 1927). Times [London] Literary Supplement Mar. 17, 1927, p. 169.

CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM. The growth of English industry and commerce in modern times. 771 p. Cambridge, Univ. Press. 1892. (18)

Contents to be noted:

Rural economy in the Elizabethan age, p. 51-57.

Agriculture, 1603-1688, p. 180-199.

Agriculture, 1689-1776, p. 362-378.

Agriculture, 1776-1815, p. 475-490.

Agriculture, 1815-1846, p. 651-658.

List of authorities, p. 704-738.

Comments:

"The most extensive and valuable work that covers the whole field of English economic history."- E. P. Cheyney.

"The most considerable study of the general economic history of England. A monument of patient research and of discriminating judgment based upon methods of presentation that minimize the larger sociological problems of economic history. Likely to be less useful to a student than works whose arrangement is topical, though invaluable for reference."- A. P. Usher.

Reviews:

W. J. Ashley, in Political Science Quarterly 6:152-161 (March 1891).

CURTLE, WILLIAM HENRY RICKETTS. The enclosure and redistribution of our land. 334 p. Oxford, Clarendon Press. 1920. (19)

Contents to be noted:

The common field system, the account of Tacitus, the English conquest, p. 1-6.

Folkland and bogland, abandonment of extensive culture, the village community established in England, its husbandry, p. 7-15.

The decline of the ceorl, the growth of the manor, the rectitudines, the thegn's estate, the officials on it, the English village before the conquest, p. 16-24.

The Norman Conquest and its effect on the manor, the people on the manors, the villein's position, the vill and the manor, Kingham manor, p. 25-32.

Changes in the manor after Domesday, economic progress of the villeins, accumulation of property by them, services commuted for cash payments, economic rents, manorial accounts and surveys, p. 33-44.

The Black Death: slowness of change in rural life, the effect of the Black Death on wages, on the landowners, the increase of free labourers, the emancipation of the villein, leases, the growth of the small owner, p. 45-56.

The Peasants' Revolt, only a temporary check on the emancipation of the villein, the example of Stevenage, copyholders, p. 57-62.

Tudor enclosures: development of sheep farming, enclosure not confined to large landowners, the sixteenth century transitional, its characteristics, the woollen industry, general prosperity, 'lease-mongers,' p. 63-76.

Commons, the different kinds of enclosure, the different methods of enclosing, progress of enclosure, legislation against it, contemporary writers, p. 77-93.

Risings against enclosure, Kett, the Commonwealth of England, temporary reaction, the old policy resumed and made temporarily effective by a change in its administration, the last of the depopulation acts, rural England at the end of the sixteenth century, p. 94-104.

What modern research has to say about Tudor enclosures: the contemporary outcry exaggerated, causes which mitigated the effect of enclosure, growth of the yeoman class, statistics of enclosure, the period when the various counties were enclosed, the effects of the Tudor enclosures, how far oppressive measures were used, the position of freeholders, p. 105-122.

Seventeenth century: improved farming, change of opinion about enclosure, enclosure most active in the Midlands, the enclosure literature of the century, the democratization of the land arrested, Corn Laws, progress of enclosure, the Diggers' rising, the Commission of 1607, enclosure discouraged by government, change of policy, locality of the movement, methods of enclosure, p. 123-137.

The eighteenth century, rural England: the various classes on the land, the state of agriculture, prices of wheat, area in wheat, growth of population, more Corn Laws, p. 138-146.

CURTNER, WILLIAM HENRY RICKETTS. Continued.

The general character of enclosure in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries: difference between eighteenth-century enclosure and Tudor enclosure, area enclosed in eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, progress of the movement, growth of the private act, the general enclosure act of 1801, the process of Parliamentary enclosure, the practical business of enclosing, its cost, p. 147-169.

The advocates and opponents of enclosure: the Act of 1773, the report of the committee of 1795, p. 170-181.

The reports to the Board of Agriculture, 1793-1815, p. 182-226.

The effects of enclosure in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, p. 227-250.

Non-parliamentary enclosure, and the history of the movement since 1801: the Acts of 1836 and of 1840, the report of 1844, the amount of waste, commons and commoners, the right to cut turf and timber, the Act of 1845, the Act of 1876, area enclosed between 1845 and 1875, its distribution, p. 251-262.

Redistribution and replacement: the replacing of the peasant on the land, the allotment movement, the efforts of the legislature, and of landowners, the land company of Feargus O'Connor, allotments in 1886, small holdings in 1885, the Allotments Act of 1887, the Small Holdings Act of 1892, the Committee of 1906, the Act of 1908, p. 263-301.

Have small holdings been a success in the past?, p. 302-310.

Bibliographical footnotes.

Comments:

"I have ventured to write this book in the interest of the general reader, since...there is no history of Enclosure from the earliest until the latest times.

"In the early part I have, in order to present a consecutive story, trodden well-worn ground, and where Vinogradoff, Maitland, Ashley, Seebohm, Slater, Gonner, Tawney, Gray, and others have worked, there is little that is fresh to be discovered. I have, therefore, relied largely on their guidance....

"In the latter portion of the book I have relied mainly on my own research." - Preface.

Reviews:

E. C. K. Gonner, in Economic Journal 32:238-240 (June 1922).

CURTNER, WILLIAM HENRY RICKETTS. A short history of English agriculture. 371 p. Oxford, Clarendon Press. 1909.

(20)

Contents to be noted:

Landmarks in English agriculture, p. vii-viii.

Communistic farming (growth of the manor, early prices, the organization and agriculture of the manor), p. 1-23.

The thirteenth century (the manor at its zenith, Walter of Henley), p. 24-37.

The fourteenth century (decline of agriculture, the Black Death, Statute of Labourers), p. 38-47.

CURTLE, WILLIAM HENRY RICKETTS. Continued.

How the classes connected with the land lived in the Middle Ages, p. 48-55.

The break-up of the manor (spread of leases, the Peasants' Revolt, further attempts to regulate wages, a harvest home, beginning of the Corn Laws, some Surrey manors), p. 56-65.

1400-1540 (the so-called 'Golden Age of the Labourer' in a period of general distress), p. 66-72.

Enclosure, p. 73-82.

Fitzherbert, the regulation of hours and wages, p. 83-88.

1540-1600 (progress, hop-growing, progress of enclosure, Harrison's Description), p. 89-103.

1540-1600 (livestock, flax, saffron, the potato, the assessment of wages), p. 104-110.

1600-1700 (clover and turnips, great rise in prices, more enclosure, a farming calendar), p. 111-126.

The great agricultural writers of the seventeenth century, fruit-growing, a seventeenth-century orchard, p. 127-147.

The evils of common fields, hops, implements, manures, Gregory King, Corn Laws, p. 148-161.

1700-65 (general characteristics of the eighteenth century, crops, cattle, dairying, poultry, Tull and the new husbandry, bad times, fruit-growing), p. 162-181.

1700-65 (Townshend, sheep-rot, cattle plague, fruit-growing), p. 182-189.

1765-93 (Arthur Young, crops and their cost, the labourers' wages and diet, the prosperity of farmers, the country squire, Elkington, Bakewell, the roads, Coke of Holkham), p. 190-228.

1793-1815 (the great French war, the Board of Agriculture, high prices, heavy taxation), p. 229-251.

Enclosure, the small owner, p. 252-261.

1816-37, depression, p. 262-270.

1837-75 (revival of agriculture, the Royal Agricultural Society, Corn Law repeal, a temporary set-back, the halcyon days), p. 271-292.

1875-1908 (agricultural distress, foreign competition, Agricultural Holdings Act, new implements, agricultural commissions, the situation in 1908), p. 293-322.

Imports and exports, livestock, p. 323-334.

Modern farm livestock, p. 335-346.

Average prices from 1259 to 1700, p. 347-348.

Exports and imports of wheat and flour, p. 348-349.

Average prices per imperial quarter of British corn in England and Wales, 1771-1907, p. 350-353.

Miscellaneous information, p. 353-356.

Comments:

"...of this important industry, still the greatest in England, there is no history covering the whole period. It is to remedy this defect that this book is offered, with much diffidence....As the agriculture of the Middle Ages has often been ably described, I have devoted the greater part of this work to the agricultural history of the subsequent period, especially the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries." - Preface

CURTLER, WILLIAM HENRY RICKETTS. Continued.

"About half of Mr. Curtler's book is devoted to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and about a fifth to a sketch of the manorial period; in the remaining hundred pages he has given a fuller account of the intervening two centuries than is conveniently accessible elsewhere. He is well read in the old agricultural writers, and has diligently assimilated recent research.... The one weak point of the book lies in the want of a clear enough outline of agricultural history in its relation to other aspects of economic development; but this is not so much a fault of the author as inherent in the present condition of the subject."- G. U., in English Historical Review 25:399 (April 1910).

Reviews:

J. L. Coulter, in Journal of Political Economy 18:316 (April 1910).

Lilian Knowles, in Economic Journal 21:420-421 (September 1911).

Nation 90:69 (Jan. 20, 1910). Spectator 104:701 (Apr. 30, 1910).

DUNLOP, OLIVE JOCELYN. The farm labourer; the history of a modern problem. 263 p. London [etc.] Fisher Unwin [1913]. (21)

Contents to be noted:

The creation of the problems (introduction; before the problems; the creation of the problems, - the agricultural revolution and enclosures, the industrial revolution, inadequacy of wages; the new labourer), p. 1-43.

Attempts at solution in the eighteenth century (the labourer's remedies, migration; public effort, - diet, benefit societies, allotments, poor law, minimum wage scheme), p. 44-64.

Remedies from 1814 to 1834 (the allowance system; the labourer's remedy, crime; allotments and emigration; the northern farmer's solution), p. 65-90.

From 1834 to 1870 (exploitation of the labour of women and children; conditions of the labourer's life; development of the old "remedies"; new influences; difficulties and incidental dangers of action taken and proposed), p. 91-137.

The agricultural labourers' unions (the early unions; difficulties of the unions; collapse; revival in the nineties; results of the union movement; wages question), p. 138-180.

Farmer and labourer, 1880 to 1913 (the agricultural revival; recognition of common interests; conditions of the labourer, 1880 to 1911; causes of the rural migration; farmers' solutions for the mutual problem), p. 181-220.

The nation and the labourer ("back to the land"; extension of allotments; small holdings), p. 221-240.

Farmers and small holders, 1913, p. 253-260.

Reviews:

C. R. Fay, in Economic Journal 24:94-97 (March 1914).

ERNLE, ROWLAND EDMUND PROTHERO, baron. English farming, past and present. Ed. 4. 506 p. London, New York [etc.] Longmans, Green & Co. 1927.(22) Contents to be noted:

The manorial system of farming, p. 1-30.
The break-up of the manor, 1300-1485, p. 31-54.
Farming for profit, pasture and sheep-grazing, 1485-1558, p. 55-77.
The reign of Elizabeth, p. 78-102.
From James I to the Restoration, 1603-1660, p. 103-129.
The later Stewarts and the Revolution, 1660-1700, p. 130-147.
Jethro Tull and Lord Townshend, 1700-1760, p. 148-175.
The stock-breeder's art and Robert Bakewell, 1725-1795, p. 176-189.
Arthur Young and the diffusion of knowledge, 1760-1800, p. 190-206.
Large farms and capitalist farmers, 1780-1813, p. 207-223.
Open-field farms and pasture commons, 1793-1815, p. 224-252.
The English corn laws, p. 253-274.
Highways, p. 275-289.
The rural population, 1780-1813, p. 290-315.
Agricultural depression and the poor law, 1813-1837, p. 316-331.
Tithes, p. 332-345.
High farming, 1837-1874, p. 346-373.
Adversity, 1874-1912, p. 374-392.
Uncertainty, p. 393-414.
The war and state control, 1914-18, p. 414a-416.
Peace-time farming, 1919-1927, p. 417-418z.
Chronological list of agricultural writers down to 1700, p. 419-430.
The poor law from 1601 to 1834, p. 431-438.
Prices of wheat, 1646-1926, p. 440-441.
Principal acts relating to the corn trade, p. 442-447.
The assize of bread, p. 448-451.
Exports and imports of corn, 1697-1801, p. 452.
Bounties paid on exports of corn, 1697-1765, p. 452.
Estimates by Gregory King, Charles Davenant and W. Couling, p. 453-455.
Collection of tithes, p. 456-458.
Agricultural population according to census returns, p. 459-459b.
Imports of food, 1866-1911, p. 460-461.
Agricultural statistics, 1866-1926, p. 462-467d.
Agricultural wages, p. 468-470.

Comments:

"...based on an article which appeared in the Quarterly Review for 1885. The article was subsequently expanded into a book, published in 1888 by Messrs. Longman under the title of *The Pioneers and Progress of English Farming*. . .

"The main object of *The Pioneers and Progress of English Farming*, and, in greater detail, of *English Farming Past and Present*, is to suggest that advances in agricultural skill, the adoption of new methods, the application of new resources, the invention of new implements, have been, under the pressure of national necessities, powerful instruments in breaking up older forms of rural society, and in moulding them into their present shape." - Preface.

ERNLE, ROWLAND EDMUND PROTHERO, baron. Continued.

"He has made a wide and dispassionate survey of the conditions under which the English system of land cultivation, with the labourer working for the tenant, and the tenant paying rent to the landlord, has grown up from the earliest beginnings of joint occupation and joint tillage....his work is admirably thought out and put together, and he shows in a clear and convincing narrative the development of the manorial system, and the way in which the break-up of the manor was followed by a new spirit, in which the idea of commerce and trade ousted feudalism, and turned the current of English life into the channels along which it has run up to the present day." - *Spectator* 110:885 (May 24, 1913).

See also Lord Ernle's *The Land and Its People; Chapters in Rural Life and History* (London, Hutchinson & Co., 1925. 257 p.). The topics considered are as follows:

- The village farm, p. 1-16.
- Enclosure of village farms, p. 17-30.
- Obstacles to progress, p. 31-53.
- Agricultural workers in 1800 and 1925, p. 54-72.
- Country villages, p. 73-98.
- The food campaign, 1916-18, p. 99-168.
- Women on the land, 1917-19, p. 169-193.
- Fallacies about landlords, p. 194-215.
- Farmers in politics, p. 216-235.
- The future of British agriculture, p. 236-249.

The substance of these chapters appeared previously in the *Quarterly Review*, the *Nineteenth Century*, the *Journals of the Ministry of Agriculture* and of the *Royal Agricultural Society*, and James Hunter's *Seed Catalogue* for 1923.

Lord Ernle's article entitled "Landmarks in British Farming" in the *Royal Agricultural Society of England Journal* (1892) 53: 4-30, is a useful summary of the subject.

Reviews:

- W. E. G. A., in *Royal Agricultural Society of England Journal* (1912) 73:369-370. C. R. Fay, in *Economic Journal* 23:233-239 (June 1913). John G. Thompson, in *Journal of Political Economy* 21:469-474 (May 1913). *American Historical Review* 19:860-865 (July 1914). *Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture* [Gt. Brit.] 34:484-485 (August 1927). *Athenaeum* Nov. 9, 1912, p. 559.
- Nation 96:597-598 (June 12, 1913). *Royal Agricultural Society of England Journal* (1921) 82:174. *Spectator* 110:884-885 (May 24, 1913).

FAY, CHARLES RYLE. *Great Britain from Adam Smith to the present day; an economic and social survey.* 458 p., maps. London, New York [etc.] Longmans, Green & Co. 1928.

(23)

Contents to be noted:

- The industrial revolution in agriculture, p. 304.
- The corn laws, p. 46-48.
- The corn laws (1828-1846) and the Anti-corn Law League, p. 65-68.
- Benefits from railways to agriculture, p. 197.

FAY, CHARLES RYLE. Continued.

Agriculture (the feeding of the people; the London corn market at the beginning of the 19th century; enclosure and tenant farming; agricultural practice, 1700-1875; burdens on agriculture; foreign competition and the long depression; the contrast between British and American agriculture), p. 221-250.

Agriculture and a healthy diet, p. 361.

Agriculture and Cobbett, p. 370.

Agriculture and trade unionism, p. 402.

Agriculture and cooperative stores, p. 437-438.

Producers' cooperation in agriculture, p. 439.

Selected readings, p. 443-444.

Reviews:

C. F. Mullett, Political Science Quarterly 44:315 (June 1929).

FLAVIGNY, PIERRE. *Le régime agraire en Angleterre au XIX^e siècle et la concentration de l'exploitation agricole.* 275 p. Paris, Les Éditions Internationales. 1932. Cover-title dated 1933. (24)

Contents to be noted:

La communauté de village au XIX^e siècle, p. 15-34.

La persistance du common field system au XIX^e siècle, p. 35-50.

Les altérations de l'open field system au XIX^e siècle, p. 51-62.

Les inconvénients de l'open field system, l'adaptation nécessaire, p. 65-70.

La signification du mot: enclosure, p. 71-74.

Comment peuvent être envisagées les enclosures, p. 75-79.

Les différents facteurs qui ont gouverné le développement des enclosures, p. 80-84.

Les diverses sortes d'enclosures, p. 85-90.

Les origines du mouvement: les enclosures au XIX^e siècle, p. 91-94.

Les enclosures et la structure géologique du sol, p. 97-107.

Les enclosures au XIX^e siècle, faites hors de l'autorité du Parlement, p. 108-121.

Les enclosures parlementaires, au XIX^e siècle, p. 122-137.

Statistique des enclosures parlementaires, au XIX^e siècle, p. 138-145.

Le caractère mélangé des enclosures au XIX^e siècle, p. 146-154.

La taille et la densité des enclosures au XIX^e siècle, p. 155-158.

Les enclosures et le remembrement du sol, p. 165-169.

Les enclosures et la concentration de la propriété, p. 170-184.

La concentration de l'exploitation agricole, p. 185-195.

La concentration de l'exploitation agricole, envisagée dans l'ensemble du pays, p. 207-227.

La répartition géographique des exploitations, en fonction de leur taille, p. 223-240.

L'exploitation agricole envisagée suivant la répartition du sol entre les prairies et les terres arables, p. 241-262.

Bibliography, p. 267-271.

FORDHAM, MONTAGUE. A short history of English rural life from the Anglo-Saxon invasion to the present time. Preface by Charles Bathurst. 183 p. London, George Allen & Unwin; New York, Charles Scribner's Sons. [1916]. (25)

Contents to be noted:

- The Anglo-Saxon village community, p. 1-16.
- The degrading of the people, p. 17-28.
- The manor and the village, p. 30-48.
- The growth of freedom, p. 49-65.
- Civilization and its effect on rural life, p. 66-71.
- From the Peasant Revolt to the days of the Stuarts, p. 72-94.
- Country life in the time of the Stuarts, p. 95-107.
- The social revolution of the 18th century, p. 108-132.
- The 19th century, p. 133-156.
- The final phase, p. 157-162.
- The tun, the vill, and the parish; socage tenants; names of the various features of common, arable and meadow land; some statistics relating to enclosures; agricultural rents in modern times, p. 163-166.
- Acts of Parliament and a royal ordinance referred to in the text, and some other selected statutes, with some notes thereon, p. 166-176.

Comments:

"The material on which this short history is based was first brought together for a series of lectures given to a group of villagers, who devoted many evenings in the winter of 1913-14 to the study of the history of country life...the book is not based on special original research, but on the writings of Prothero, Vinogradoff, Oman, Jusserand, Hasbach, Slater, Tawney, Sidney and Beatrice Webb, Cunningham and other recognized authorities." - Author's Preface.

"The book contains so many questionable statements that it must be used with caution." - H.L. Gray, in American Historical Review 22:433-434 (January 1917).

FORDHAM, MONTAGUE EDWARD, and T. R. FORDHAM. The English agricultural labourer, 1300-1925; an historical sketch. 63 p. London, Labour Pub. Co. [1925] (26)

Contents to be noted:

- The old English country life, 1300-1350 (the life within the manor, farming in the manor, the peasants' life), p. 11-20.
- The break-up of the old life, 1350-1509 (the Black Death and after, the Peasants' Revolt, the coming of a new order), p. 21-27.
- The loss of the land, 1509-1650 (the great appropriations of land, the dissolution of the monasteries, the peasants' risings, the land and the law, the landholding labourers, the landless labourers), p. 28-36.
- The loss of the land, 1650-1830 (enclosures, agricultural progress, the labouring poor), p. 37-42.
- "The Labouring Poor," 1830-1900 (the labourer's risings, corn laws and the price of food, the new poor law and its effect, the rural exodus and the introduction of machinery, the agricultural labourers' unions, new laws and their results, the labourer's life), p. 43-55.
- The labourer in the twentieth century (wages and conditions of life, the revival of trades unionism), p. 56-62.
- "Some books to read," p. 63.

FREEMAN, WILLIAM, and ROLAND TRUSLOVE. History of English agriculture.
Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1:389-414. Ed. 11. Cambridge, Univ. Press.
1910. (27)

Contents to be noted:

Agriculture under the Tudors and Stuarts, p. 390-393.
Progress of agriculture from 1688 to 1760, p. 393-394.
Agriculture in Scotland in the 18th century, p. 394.
1760 to 1815, p. 394-395.
1815 to 1875, p. 395-396.
Agriculture since 1875 (acreage and yields of British crops; the produce of British crops; crops and cropping; the rotation of crops; British live stock; British imports of live animals and meat; sale of cattle by live weight; food-values and early maturity; breed societies; the maintenance of the health of live stock; the diseases of animals; exports of animals from the United Kingdom; implements and machinery; agricultural population and wages; agricultural education), p. 396-414.

Comments:

See also Sir Alfred Daniel Hall, "Agriculture: A General Survey," in Edition 14, 1:391-404.

GARNIER, RUSSELL M. Annals of the British peasantry. 460 p. London, Swan Sonnenschein & Co.; New York, Macmillan & Co. 1895. (28)

Contents to be noted:

The origin of the employer, p. 1-13.
The origin of the labourer, p. 14-27.
Mediaeval local government, p. 28-42.
Conflicting interests on the waste, p. 43-53.
Origin of the labour laws, p. 54-63.
Mediaeval peasant life, p. 64-81.
Theft of the sick funds, p. 82-96.
The rebellion of Kett, p. 97-114.
The State's recognition of poverty, p. 115-136.
The labourer at his work and at his play, p. 137-157.
The Scottish peasant before and after the time of the Union, p. 158-172.
The cottage as a factory, p. 173-192.
The cottage larder, p. 193-210.
The means of poor relief, p. 211-229.
The ways of poor relief, p. 230-245.
When parishes were prisons, p. 246-257.
The degradation of the labourer, p. 258-271.
The pauper at the tribunal of public opinion, p. 272-290.
The final blow to British beggary, p. 291-304.
The parish as a home, p. 305-328.
The enfranchisement of labour, p. 329-343.
The social elevation of the labourer, p. 344-371.
The intellectual elevation of the labourer, p. 372-388.
The moral elevation of the labourer, p. 389-405.
The golden age of labour, p. 406-423.
The apotheosis of labour, p. 424-438.

Comments:

Although semi-popular and not entirely critical, Garnier's works are invaluable because of his familiarity with the actual rural life of which he wrote.

GARNIER, RUSSELL M. History of the English landed interest: its customs, laws and agriculture. 2 vol. London, Swan Sonnenschein & Co. 1892-1893.

(29)

Contents to be noted:

- The era before the Roman occupation, p. 1-7.
- The birth of the English land system, p. 8-23.
- The system of husbandry, p. 24-34.
- The mark system, p. 35-45.
- The connection of the Roman, British, and Teutonic systems with Anglo-Saxon land tenure, p. 46-58.
- Seignorial powers, p. 59-74.
- Land tenure and agriculture, p. 75-93.
- Its customs, p. 94-105.
- The land in its connection with church and state, p. 106-122.
- Distinctions between conqueror and conquered [1066-1154], p. 123-132.
- Feudalism, p. 133-151.
- The Domesday Book, p. 152-171.
- The birth of the land laws [in the Middle Ages], p. 172-181.
- Estate management, p. 182-196.
- Life and work on the barony, p. 197-209.
- The transformation of the landlord into the landowner, and the villein into the tenant farmer, p. 210-224.
- The disposal of farm produce in markets, fairs, and abroad, p. 225-237.
- The land burdens of the era, p. 238-248.
- Further land legislation [in the Tudor period], p. 249-260.
- The connection between land and trade, p. 261-271.
- The influence of the church and the effects of the fall of the ecclesiastical landlords on the English landed interests, p. 272-286.
- The general aspect of the country, with its houses, gardens, and orchards, p. 287-299.
- Estate economy, p. 300-312.
- A sixteenth-century farm, p. 313-327.
- Attitude of the landed interest in the constitutional struggle [during the Stuart Period], p. 328-337.
- Its agriculture, p. 338-347.
- From Restoration to Revolution, p. 348-356.
- The domestic acquirements of the landed interest, p. 357-368.
- The business of the court leet, p. 369-379.
- The business of the court baron, p. 380-390.

Contents to be noted in volume 2:

- The lasting effects of feudalism, p. 1-15.
- Acquisition of seignorial rights over minerals, p. 16-36.
- The story of the national woodlands, p. 37-67.
- The new state of England and the altered customs of the rural population, p. 68-94.
- Unsatisfactory condition of the land laws after the abolition of feudalism, p. 95-109.
- The political economist and the land, p. 110-130.
- The landed interest in its relationship to the community, p. 131-157.
- The land taxation and the economists, p. 158-187.
- The state protection of agriculture, p. 188-205.

GARNIER, RUSSELL M. Continued.

- The making of the land, p. 206-232.
- The husbandry of the period, p. 233-259.
- The livestock, p. 260-279.
- The scientific agriculture of the period, p. 280-299.
- The labour question, p. 300-325.
- Amateur farming (Arthur Young, George III, The Fifth Duke of Bedford, Bakewell, Thomas Coke), p. 326-359.
- The mismanagement of landed property, p. 360-382.
- The land from the citizen's standpoint [in the nineteenth century], p. 383-400.
- The descent of the landlords from political supremacy, p. 401-422.
- The progress of scientific agriculture, p. 423-446.
- The effects of agricultural progress on legislation, p. 447-472.
- Cobbett and Mill, p. 473-493.
- The emancipation of labour, p. 494-512.
- "The moral of this narrative," p. 513-535.
- List of authorities, p. 536-553.

Reviews:

- Cathcart, in Royal Agricultural Society of England Journal (1892) 53: 730-743.

GRAS, NORMAN SCOTT BRIEN. The evolution of the English corn market from the twelfth to the eighteenth century. (Harvard economic studies, vol. 13) 498 p. Cambridge, Harvard Univ. Press; London, Humphrey Milford. 1915 (30) Contents to be noted:

- Manorial marketing, from the twelfth to the sixteenth century (inter-manorial organization; manorial price statistics; rise of manorial marketing; decay of the manor), p. 3-31.
- The local market from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century (the nature of a market; price statistics and method; the local market and market price levels; price variation; the local corn trade), p. 32-64.
- Municipal corn regulation and provision, 1250-1700, p. 65-94.
- The metropolitan market in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, p. 95-129.
- The corn laws from the twelfth to the eighteenth century, p. 130-156.
- The medieval corn middleman under the local market system before the sixteenth century, p. 157-182.
- The corn middleman under the metropolitan market system, p. 183-209.
- Market development and the evolution of corn policy, p. 210-258.
- Bibliography, p. 465-479.

Comments:

- "The main contribution of this work to the study of the corn laws is the interpretation of them from the standpoint of the actual condition of the corn trade itself. To accomplish this the evidence of corn production, exchange, and consumption has been examined, and detailed facts of exports, imports, and coast transportation have been worked out." - Preface.
- "An important contribution to the early history of marketing which gives an essentially new account of the decay of the manor." - A. P. Usher.

GRAS, NORMAN SCOTT BRIEN. Continued.

Reviews:

Conyers Read, in *Journal of Political Economy* 24:191-194 (February 1916). George Unwin, in *Economic Journal* 26:514-516 (December 1916). *American Historical Review* 21:584-585 (April 1916).

— A history of agriculture in Europe and America. 444 p. New York, F. S. Crofts & Co. 1925. (31)

Contents to be noted:

The social revolt in England, p. 109-115.

Metropolitan and national economy in England, p. 128-156.

Enclosures, chiefly in England, p. 157-180.

Later stages of agriculture and the problem of subsistence, p. 181-207.

The agricultural revolution, chiefly in England (nature of the revolution, heroes of the agricultural revolution, capitalistic agriculture, causes of agricultural revolution), p. 208-232.

Suggestions for further study at the end of each chapter.

Reviews:

T. N. Carver, in *American Historical Review* 31:299-301 (January 1926).

Nelson Antrim Crawford, in *Nation* 121:708 (Dec. 16, 1925); and in *Saturday Review of Literature* 2:6 (Aug. 1, 1925). Carl C. Taylor, in *North Carolina Historical Review* 2:538-541 (October 1925).

C. W. Wright, in *American Economic Review* 15:745 (December 1925).

— and Ethel Culbert Gras. The economic and social history of an English village (Crawley, Hampshire) A. D. 909-1928. (Harvard economic studies, vol. 34) 730 p., illus. Cambridge, Harvard Univ. Press. 1930. (32)

Contents to be noted:

General introduction (form and topography of Crawley; prehistoric Crawley; Saxon manorialization; the group of manors; Crawley at its height as a manor; manorial accounting; manorial marketing; officials in Crawley; demesne and home farm; field system; medieval tillage; animal husbandry; duality of Crawley; social classes in medieval Crawley; food of the medieval tenants; tenure and customs in Crawley; Crawley compared with other communities; Crawley and the outside world; prices, 1208-1448; labor and wages; the peasant's income; commutation of service rents; leasing of the demesne; the lord's income; rents; economic attitudes in medieval Crawley; rise of personal freedom; rise of a market for land, old units split up; gentleman lessees of the home farm; enclosure; the courts of Crawley, their decline after enclosure; yeoman farmers and cottagers, 1550-1850; enfranchisement of land; lords of Crawley, their passing and their contributions; the capitalist owner acquires all the yeomen's farms by 1902-08; the capitalist owner acquires the laborer's cottages by 1908; the new manorialism; the new agricultural technique and farm management; annals of Crawley; the church, past and present; parish and school; population and well-being; occupations, medieval and modern; notable personalities; recent outside influences; summary), p. 3-163.

GRAS, NORMAN SCOTT BRIEN and ETHEL CULBERT GRAS. Continued.

Comments:

"The very beginning of the work goes back to an effort to obtain from detailed study an intimate picture of agricultural methods in a single medieval village. Later the study was pushed both backward and forward in answer to a growing desire to get the outline of the whole story of the past and present of a single community, as far as this could be unearthed.... our village has proved to be a microcosm of the great world of men and affairs, in no way simple because small, nor yet obvious because rural.

"Crawley was chosen for the purpose in hand because it possessed, or seemed to possess, certain characteristics. It is in an older and long settled part of England and therefore has a long history.... It is located near enough to a town (the City of Winchester) to have come very early under urban influence....

"The presentation is chiefly documentary, because we hold that in the long run it is more important to give the evidence for views than to urge the views themselves." - Preface.

Reviews:

Marc Bloch, in *Annales d'Histoire Économique et Sociale* (23):471-478 (September 1933). Elizabeth Levett, in *Economic History Review* 3:141-145 (January 1931). John U. Nef, in *Journal of Political Economy* 40:101-109 (February 1932). N. Neilson, in *American Historical Review* 36:365-367 (January 1931). *Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture [Gt. Brit.]* 38:560 (August 1931).

GRAY, HOWARD LEVI. English field systems. (*Harvard historical studies*, vol. 22). 568 p., maps. Cambridge, Harvard Univ. Press;[etc.] 1915. (33)

Contents to be noted:

The two- and three-field system, p. 17-49.

The earlier history of the two- and three-field system, p. 50-82.

Early irregular fields within the Midland Area, p. 83-108.

The later history of the Midland system in Oxfordshire and Herefordshire, p. 109-156.

The Celtic system, p. 157-205.

The influence of the Celtic system in England, p. 206-271.

The Kentish system, p. 272-304.

The East Anglian system, p. 305-354.

The lower Thames basin, p. 355-402.

Results and conjectures, p. 403-418.

Extracts from a survey of Kington, Wiltshire; Extracts from a survey of Handborough, Oxfordshire; Summaries of Tudor and Jacobean surveys which illustrate normal two- and three-field townships, p. 421-449.

Evidence, largely early, bearing upon the extent of the two- and three-field system, p. 450-509.

Summaries of Tudor and Jacobean surveys which illustrate irregular fields within the area of the two- and three-field system, p. 510-535.

Parliamentary enclosures in Oxfordshire, p. 536-542.

Extracts from the survey of an estate lying in Newchurch, Bilsington, and Romney Marsh, Kent, p. 543-548.

Summaries of Tudor and Jacobean surveys which illustrate irregular township-fields in the basin of the lower Thames, p. 549-559.

GRAY, HOWARD LEVI. Continued.

Comments:

"A painstaking and significant study of the agricultural arrangements of the early and later medieval period, supplanting in many ways the older literature on the subject." - A. P. Usher.

Reviews:

N. Neilson, in *Journal of Political Economy* 24:614-616 (June 1916).

W. A. Morris, in *American Historical Review* 21:783-784 (July 1916).

GUEST, GEORGE. *An introduction to English rural history.* 68 p. London, Workers' Educational Association. 1920. (34)

Contents to be noted:

Early Britain, p. 9-13.

The manorial system, p. 14-19.

The decay of the manorial system, p. 20-23.

Changes in rural life in the fifteenth century, p. 24-26.

Changes in rural life in the sixteenth century, p. 27-30.

Rural life in the seventeenth century, p. 31-34.

Some pioneers of progress in agriculture, p. 35-38.

Wholesale enclosures, p. 39-43.

The last labourers' revolt, p. 44-50.

The corn laws, p. 51-53.

Village trade unions in the nineteenth century, p. 54-61.

Village trade unions in the twentieth century, p. 62-68.

Bibliography, p. 68.

Comments:

"The purpose of this little book is to introduce the people of the countryside to the history of rural life, and to create in the minds of the workers a desire to understand more fully the past and the present. A knowledge of rural history is indispensable to a grasp of the problems of to-day." - Arthur Greenwood, in Introduction.

HALL, CHARLES JAMES. *A short history of English agriculture and rural life.* 152 p., illus. London, A. & C. Black. 1924. (35)

Contents to be noted:

The necessity and nobility of agriculture, p. 1-4.

Agriculture before the twelfth century, p. 5-11.

The people of the manor, p. 11-21.

The manor: cultivation and crops, p. 21-30.

The manor: dwellings and scenes, p. 30-38.

The manor: some general conclusions, p. 39-40.

The Black Death and its effects, p. 40-54.

Wool, p. 54-67.

Rural life in Tudor England, p. 67-79.

Agriculture in the seventeenth and the early eighteenth centuries, p. 80-91.

A group of agricultural reformers, p. 91-103.

The revolution in agriculture, p. 104-110.

Rural conditions, 1750-1840, p. 110-118.

The period of prosperity (1840-1874), p. 118-131.

The return of the dark days, p. 131-138.

Agriculture and transport, p. 138-142.

Books for reference and further study, p. 144.

HARTLEY, DOROTHY, and MARGARET M. ELLIOT. Life and work of the people of England; a pictorial record from contemporary sources. 6 vol., illus. London, B. T. Batsford; New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons. [1926-31]. (36)

Comments:

A pictorial record of people's ways and efforts in the past, selected from contemporary manuscripts, drawings, and prints. Each volume has chapters on clothing, household life, amusements, agriculture, trades, travel and transportation, etc. To each century is devoted about one hundred and fifty pictures of household life, crafts, and industries. There is an introduction on the characteristics of each period with full descriptive notes, maps, and historical chart. The object is a view of the social life of each century through the eyes of the people who lived in it.

HASBACH, WILHELM. A history of the English agricultural labourer from the earliest times to 1894. Newly edited by the author and translated by Ruth Kenyon. With a preface by Sidney Webb. 470 p. London, P. S. King & Son. 1908. (37)

Contents to be noted:

The development of a free labouring class (the manor as an organisation of labour, the transition to an organisation based on rent, the breakdown of the manor, the transition period), p. 1-70.

The development of an agricultural proletariat (the village of the eighteenth century before the enclosures, the engrossing of farms, and the revolution in prices, the breakup of the village; the position of the labourer, 1760-1800; contemporary opinion), p. 71-170.

The demoralisation of the labourer (the laws of settlement and removal; the labourer in the period of high corn prices; the labourer in the period of low corn prices and the old poor law; the gang system; wages and moral conditions up to 1834), p. 171-216.

From the poor law amendment act, 1834, to the education acts (the new poor law and its effects; allotments; the introduction of free trade; the condition of the labourer in the sixties; the gangs act and the education acts), p. 217-273.

Agricultural labour unions and the small holdings movement, 1872 to 1894 (agricultural labour unions; the small holdings movement; the labourer at the beginning of the nineties), p. 274-320.

The labourer from 1894 to 1906, p. 354-359.

The meaning of the word "enclosure," p. 365-368.

Enclosures and the revolution in prices, p. 369-387.

Criticism of certain views expressed by Arthur Young, p. 388-392.

Some theories regarding the social value of the working classes, p. 393-396.

The reports of the medical officers of health to the Privy Council, p. 397-403.

The reports of the Commission of 1867, p. 404-416.

List of authorities quoted, p. 417-450.

HASBACH, WILHELM. Continued.

Comments:

The first edition was published in German in 1894, as *Die Englischen Landarbeiter in den Letzten Hundert Jahren*, no. 59 of the series by the Verein für Social Politik.

Reviews:

E. P. Cheyney, in *American Historical Review*, 14:603-604 (April 1909).
A. H. Johnson, in *Economic Review* 20:88-91 (Jan. 15, 1910). H. C. Taylor, in *American Academy of Political and Social Sciences Annals* 34:436 (September 1909). George Unwin, in *Economic Journal* 19:81-85 (March 1909). *Journal of Political Economy* 17:106 (February 1909). *Spectator* 102:465 (Mar. 20, 1909). *Yale Review* 18:105 (May 1909).

JOHNSON, ARTHUR HENRY. *The disappearance of the small landowner.* Ford lectures, 1909. 164 p., maps. Oxford, Clarendon Press. 1909. (38)

Contents to be noted:

England and France compared, influence of land laws, p. 7-16.
The great plague and its results, p. 17-38.
The enclosures of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, p. 39-74.
Other causes affecting the position of the landowning classes, p. 75-82.
The enclosures of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and their results, p. 83-106.
Economical and other causes of decline of the small landowner in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, p. 107-127.
Evidences as to exact dates when the small landowner declined, p. 128-154.
Comparison between England and other countries (the position of the small owner in France, Belgium, and Germany), p. 155-164.
Bibliographical footnotes.

Reviews:

John L. Coulter, in *Journal of Political Economy* 18:317 (April 1910). *Nation* 90:242 (Mar. 10, 1910). *Saturday Review* 108:670 (Nov. 27, 1909). *Spectator* 103:818 (Nov. 20, 1909).

KNIGHT, MELVIN MOSES, HARRY ELMER BARNES, and FELIX FLÜGEL. *Economic history of Europe in modern times.* 257-808 p., maps. Boston [etc.] Houghton Mifflin Co. [1928]. (39)

Contents to be noted:

Development of English agriculture since 1800 (the corn laws and their repeal; the agricultural depression; rural depopulation; the remedies proposed; extent of landholdings; allotments and small landholdings; development of educational facilities; organization of agricultural laborers; cooperation; other remedies), p. 436-457.

Suggestions for further reading at the end of each chapter.

Comments:

See also Melvin M. Knight, *Economic History of Europe to the End of the Middle Ages* (Boston [etc.] Houghton Mifflin Co. [1926] 260 p.), especially the pertinent sections of ch. 4, *The Economic Awakening of Northern Europe*, p. 131-162; and ch. 5, *The Manor*, p. 163-198.

LIPSON, EPHRAIM. An introduction to the economic history of England. 3 vol. London, A. & C. Black. 1915-1931. (40)

Contents to be noted in volume 1:

- The origin of the manor, p. 1-29.
- The manor and the open field system, p. 30-76.
- The breakup of the manor, p. 77-114.
- The agrarian revolution, p. 115-162.
- Fairs and markets, p. 196-237.
- The woollen industry, p. 391-443.
- Authorities, p. 532-544.

Contents to be noted in volume 2:

- Agriculture (the structure of rural society; the system of agriculture; the corn market; the corn laws), p. 371-464.

Comments:

"A comprehensive survey of the important topics. Represents careful study of the materials recently made available by the publication of records and local studies." - A. P. Usher.

Reviews:

- J. H. Clapham, in Economic Journal 25:569-572 (December 1915).
- Herbert Heaton, in American Historical Review 38:317-319 (January 1933).
- Henri Sée, in Economic History Review 3:423-425 (April 1932).

MILNER, FREDERIC. Economic evolution in England. 451 p. London, Macmillan & Co. 1931. (41)

Contents to be noted:

- Agriculture [in the Pre-Conquest eras], p. 14-26.
- Agriculture [in the Middle Ages], p. 77-91.
- Agriculture [in the age of nationalism], p. 174-189.
- Agriculture [in the modern age], p. 348-365.

Comments:

"There is not in existence, so far as I am aware, any complete synthesis of economic evolution in England from the earliest times to the present, and it is the purpose of this volume, therefore, to remedy the deficiency." - Preface.

OGG, FREDERIC AUSTIN, and WALTER RICE SHARP. Economic development of modern Europe. Rev. ed. 251 p. New York, Macmillan Co. 1926. (42)

Contents to be noted:

Agrarian foundations (the mediaeval manor; manorial organisation, the open-field system; manorial organisation, holdings and tenants; advantages and disadvantages of the manor; decline of serfdom in England; abandonment of demesne farming; the beginnings of enclosure; English tenures in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries), p. 17-33.

The transformation of English agriculture, 1750-1825 (the two-fold economic revolution; rural conditions in the eighteenth century; growth of capitalism; improvement in agricultural technique; revival of enclosure; effects of enclosure upon the small holders; farther concentration of land-ownership), p. 113-127.

OGG, FREDERIC AUSTIN, and WALTER RICE SHARP. Continued.

English rural decline (general aspect of the situation; agrarian conditions, 1815-75; agricultural decline after 1875; causes of decline, foreign competition; adverse effects, rural depopulation; the problem of the great estates; the custom of land settlement; allotments; small holdings; other agencies of rural improvement; the question of tariff reform; the Liberal land policy), p. 152-179.

A century of British trade liberation and extension (antecedents of the corn laws; the corn laws in operation; navigation and tariff reform; the anti-corn-law movement; Peel's tariff measures, repeal of the corn laws; the final triumph of free trade; the growth and character of British trade; the reaction against free trade; the proposals of Mr. Chamberlain, colonial preference; the tariff reform movement), p. 246-268.

Selected references at the end of each chapter.

Reviews:

L. Knowles, in Economic Journal 28:87-90 (March 1918).

ORR, JOHN. A short history of British agriculture. 96 p., illus. London, Oxford Univ. Press; Humphrey Milford. 1922. (43)

Contents to be noted:

The earliest farming, p. 7-12.

Roman Britain and early England, p. 13-19.

Growth of the manor, p. 19-27.

Manor-farming, p. 27-33.

Decay of the manor, p. 33-42.

Beginning of modern farming, p. 42-53.

Improvements in farming, p. 53-66.

The revolution in agriculture, p. 66-76.

Freedom and progress, p. 76-86.

Bad times and recovery, p. 86-96.

Reviews:

Royal Agricultural Society of England Journal (1922) 83:153-154.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY. Agricultural Economics Research Institute. An agricultural atlas of England and Wales (second edition, revised) made on behalf of the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, University of Oxford, by Malcolm Messer... 3 p.l., 25 maps. 3 maps in pocket. 48 x 48 cm. Southampton [England], published at direction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries by the Ordnance Survey. 1932. (44)

Comments:

"...systems of cropping and the distribution of livestock take no account of administrative boundaries.... The Agricultural Atlas of England and Wales, therefore, has been made for the purpose of presenting a more accurate picture, so far as may be possible on a small scale, of the distribution of farming systems, together with some of their causes.... this Atlas has been based upon the figures of the Parish Returns, supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries....

OXFORD UNIVERSITY. Agricultural Economics Research Institute. Continued.

"The causes of differences in farming practice may be due to soil, climatic or economic factors. A Geological Map is therefore included, though the soil of the surface varies much more than the map indicates because of the soil drifts. Climatic conditions are jointly indicated by Relief and Rainfall Maps.... These three foundation maps- Geological, Rainfall and Relief- which are inserted loose in the Atlas, are intended to be used in estimating the influence of geological formation, rainfall or altitude on the distribution of crops or livestock....

"The first Agricultural Atlas was prepared by Mr. J. Pryse Howell at the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Oxford, in 1925, and was based upon the Agricultural Returns for the year 1918. Since its issue, many changes in the distribution of crops and stock have occurred, and the present re-issue is based upon the Agricultural Returns for ten years later, the year 1928...."- Introduction.

See also H. J. Wood, *An Agricultural Atlas of Scotland* (London, George Gill & Sons, 1931. 64 p., maps), especially p. 46-60 on the agricultural regions of Scotland.

PEAKE, HAROLD. *The English village; the origin and decay of its community. An anthropological interpretation.* 251 p. London, Benn Bros. 1922.

(45)

Contents to be noted:

- The village community, p. 13-23.
- Progressive stages of culture, p. 24-32.
- The early history of Europe and the meaning of race, p. 33-44.
- The races of Europe, p. 45-61.
- The origin of the village community in Europe, p. 62-75.
- The village community in Britain, p. 76-96.
- The arrival of the Saxons, p. 97-107.
- The coming of the Vikings, p. 108-117.
- The Saxon village community, p. 118-133.
- The Norman conquest, p. 134-145.
- The mediaeval manor, p. 146-157.
- The decay of the manor, p. 158-167.
- The first agrarian revolution, p. 168-177.
- The parish as a civil unit, p. 178-187.
- The second agrarian revolution, p. 188-202.
- The nineteenth century, p. 203-219.
- The future, p. 220-236.
- Bibliography, p. 237-245.

Comments:

"In the first eight chapters an attempt has been made to elucidate the origin of the Village Community by utilising the recent results of anthropological and archaeological research. In this the author has found himself in substantial agreement with the suggestions put forward by the late Sir Laurence Gomme.

PEAKE, HAROLD. Continued.

"The next four chapters contain little that is new save the attempt to show that the evolution of the community was a struggle between two racial ideals. The author has accepted the conclusions of Seeböhm, Maitland and Vinogradoff, so far as these authorities are in agreement, and where they differ he has usually followed the last named....

"The last portion of the book is an attempt to trace the final struggles of the dying community, and to inquire what hope there may be for a revival of the community spirit in a form more in consonance with modern conditions." - Preface.

ROBERTS, DAVID WILLIAM. An outline of the economic history of England.

304 p., illus. London, New York [etc.] Longmans, Green & Co. 1931. (46)

Contents to be noted:

Village life in the Middle Ages, p. 6-18.

Changes in agricultural organisation, 1485-1660, p. 57-66.

Agriculture during the eighteenth century, p. 114-124.

The agricultural revolution, p. 214-225.

Reference books at end of each part.

Comments:

"...an attempt to provide an outline of the Economic History of England, as an introduction to a more serious study of the subject. It is intended primarily for students, but it may prove of some value to the general reader." - Preface.

ROGERS, JAMES EDWIN THOROLD, compiler. A history of agriculture and prices in England, from the year after the Oxford Parliament (1259) to the commencement of the continental war (1793); compiled entirely from original and contemporaneous records. 6 vol. in 8. Oxford, Clarendon Press. 1866-1902. (47)

Comments:

Volume 7 was edited "with sundry additions by one of his sons." - Preface. (signed Arthur G. L. Rogers).

"Professor Rogers' work is very extensive and detailed, and his books were largely pioneer studies. His statistical and other facts are useful, but his general statements are not very valuable, and his conclusions are not convincing." - E. P. Cheyney.

REES, JAMES FREDERICK. A survey of economic development with special reference to Great Britain. 330 p. London, Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons. 1933. (48)

Contents to be noted:

The feudal structure, p. 36-42.

The manor, p. 43-49.

Markets and fairs, p. 56-60.

The revolution in prices, p. 80-86.

Agriculture [in the age of transition], p. 87-93.

Agriculture [in the first phase of the industrial age], p. 179-184.

The position of agriculture [in the second phase of the industrial age], p. 230-238.

A guide to further reading, p. 306-316.

RUSTON, ARTHUR G., and DENIS WITNEY. *Hooton Pagnell; the agricultural evolution of a Yorkshire village.* 459 p., illus. New York, Longmans, Green & Co.; London, Edward Arnold & Co. 1934. (49)

Contents to be noted:

Introduction, p. 1-8.

The village of to-day, p. 9-40.

The village at the time of Domesday, p. 41-71

Enclosure and the commons, p. 73-158.

Changes and developments in the systems and methods of farming, p. 159-231.

Ownership, p. 233-273.

Land tenure, past and present, p. 275-330.

History and development of tenant right, p. 331-382.

Tithe and glebe, p. 383-444.

Comments:

The value of this volume lies in the fact that few villages in England could yield such an illuminating and so nearly continuous a series of records as those collected with reference to Hooton Pagnell. The authors have pieced together the story of eight hundred years of cultivation illuminated at many stages with contemporary maps; and to show how conditions of tenure, changes in ownership, and the development of neighboring industrial areas have modified village life and the systems of farming.

"The decision of agricultural policies will always be arbitrary and irresponsible if due consideration is not given, when determining them, to past history and future outlook. On the surface of things, it might easily appear that the study of the economic history of farming and land tenure is solely an academic affair and a mere matter of interest to historically minded people. It certainly is an academic study, but it is much more than that.

This book makes it very clear that a true understanding of the present position is only possible by a careful consideration of all that has led up to it, and that if present-day decisions and the policies of the future are to be expeditious they must be made with an understanding of the past. The book should, therefore, be of value and interest not only to historians and antiquarians, but to agriculturists and valuers and sociologists....

"Dr. Ruston and Mr. Witney have produced a volume which is not merely a study of the past- in a larger measure it is a study of the influence of the past upon the present. It is hoped that the book will not only be valuable for what it is in itself, but for its influence upon the methods of study of the younger students of economic history and of agriculture."- Foreword, by N. M. Comber.

Reviews:

N. S. B. Gras, in *American Historical Review* 40:484-486 (April 1935). A. C. O., in *Geographical Journal* 85:185-186 (February 1935).

SEEBOHM, FREDERIC. *The English village community examined in its relation to the manorial and tribal systems and to the common or open field system of husbandry; an essay in economic history.* Ed. 4. 464 p., maps. London, Longmans, Green & Co. 1890. (50)

Contents to be noted:

The English open-field system examined in its modern remains, p. 1-16.

The English open-field system traced back to the Domesday Survey-

It is the shell of serfdom- The manor with a village community in villenage upon it, p. 17-81.

The Domesday Survey (A.D. 1086), p. 82-104.

The open-field system traced in Saxon times- The scattering of the strips originated in the methods of co-aration, p. 105-125.

Manors and serfdom under Saxon rule, p. 126-180.

The tribal system (in Wales), p. 181-213.

The tribal system (continued), p. 214-251.

Connexion between the Roman land system and the later manorial system, p. 252-335.

The German side of the Continental evidence, p. 336-367.

The connexion between the open-field system and serfdom of England and of the Roman provinces of Germany and Gaul, p. 368-411.

Result of the evidence, p. 412-441.

The manor of Hitchin (Portman and Foreign) in the county of Hertford, p. 443-453.

Comments:

"The beginning of all real understanding of mediaeval agricultural life is to be found in Seeböhm's *English Village Community* (1883). The student cannot do better than start with the first 104 pages of that great work, where the author, beginning with a nineteenth-century map of his own township of Hitchin, traces the main features of open-field agriculture through the documents of the Middle Ages back to the time of the Domesday Survey. Whatever may be thought of Seeböhm's own theories, set forth in the later chapters of that book and in his subsequent *Tribal System in Wales* (1895) and *Tribal Custom in Anglo-Saxon Law* (1902), as to the origins of mediaeval serfdom, subsequent enquiry has only confirmed the picture which he drew in the *English Village Community* of the conditions to be explained."- W. J. Ashley.

"...the first five chapters of this book furnish the clearest existing descriptive account of the fundamental facts of rural life in the thirteenth century. Its publication marked an era in the recognition of the main features of manorial organization."- E. P. Cheyney.

"...it was the first book which made the field arrangements of the Middle Ages intelligible. Seeböhm presented the case for the unfree origin of the English village at a time when the Teutonic School, with its insistence on original freedom, was in the ascendant."- J. H. Rees.

SEEBOHM, MRS. MABEL ELIZABETH (CHRISTIE). *The evolution of the English farm.* 376 p., illus. London, George Allen & Unwin; Cambridge, Harvard Univ. Press. 1927.

(51)

Contents to be noted:

- The Neolithic farm, p. 17-31.
- The Bronze Age, p. 35-46.
- The early Iron Age, development of the Celtic farm, p. 49-73.
- The Roman occupation, p. 77-96.
- The Saxon period, p. 99-125.
- The Norman Conquest to the Black Death, p. 129-131.
- 1348 to 1500, p. 185-204.
- The sixteenth century, p. 207-238.
- The seventeenth century, p. 241-270.
- The eighteenth century, p. 279-321.
- The nineteenth century, p. 325-364.
- Bibliography, p. 367-372.

Comments:

"...written for 'those who love a farm-yard.' Its object is to show the gradual growth of the English farm, from its humble beginnings in the Stone Age to the fully equipped homesteads of to-day. It is not a wide and masterly survey on the scale that we have learnt to associate with the name of Seebohm, nor has the author any theory of her own, nor any startling new facts to place before us. But by sheer ingenious piling up of detail she has managed to make a very complete picture, and a very readable, instructive and often amusing book. In every chapter there are odd pieces of information which will probably be news to most of her readers- for she deserves to have many outside the ranks of serious students." - *New Statesman* 29:388 (July 2, 1927).

Reviews:

N. Neilson, in *American Historical Review* 33:382-383 (January 1928). *American Economic Review* 18:293 (June 1928). *Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture [Gt. Brit.]* 34:388-389 (July 1927). *Times [London] Literary Supplement* May 12, 1927, p. 331.

STAMP, L. DUDLEY, and STANLEY H. BEAVER. *The British Isles: a geographic and economic survey...with contributions by Sir Josiah Stamp... and D. K. Smee.* 719 p., illus., maps. London, Longmans, Green & Co. 1933.

(52)

Contents to be noted:

- The position of Britain, p. 1-7.
- The physiographic evolution of the British Isles, p. 8-24.
- The physiography of the British Isles, p. 25-56.
- British weather and climate, p. 57-79.
- The inland waters of the British Isles, p. 80-96.
- The soils of Britain, p. 97-107.
- The land utilisation of the British Isles, p. 108-114.
- The natural vegetation of Britain, p. 115-130.
- Forestry and afforestation, p. 131-142.
- Agriculture, p. 143-209.

STAMP, L. DUDLEY, and STANLEY H. BEAVER. Continued.

The agricultural regions of Scotland, p. 210-220.

The agricultural regions of England and Wales, p. 221-239.

The agricultural regions of Ireland, p. 240-262.

The peopling of the British Isles, p. 542-556.

The development of settlements, p. 557-577.

The growth of communications, p. 578-596.

References at the end of each chapter.

Comments:

"What... I have tried to do in this book is to take stock of the natural resources of the British Isles, and show broadly what use has been made of those resources in the past, and to analyse the present position. In particular, attention has been paid to the natural or geographical factors which influence the utilisation of resources, and thus the point of view is that of the economic geographer.... I have not attempted to anticipate the results of the work of the Land Utilisation Survey of Britain, and the emphasis which might be placed on the remarkable abandonment of so much cultivated land in these islands; but I have attempted to deal, in some detail, with the present position of farming, noticing in particular the lines of development which seem at the present day most promising." - Preface.

Reviews:

W. Elmer Ekblaw, in *Economic Geography* 10:319-320 (July 1934).

C. B. F., in *Geographical Journal* 83:54-55 (January 1934).

A. M., in *Scottish Geographical Magazine* 50:410 (November 1934).

Geographical Review 24:507-508 (July 1934). *Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture [Gt. Brit.]* 40:1105 (February 1934).

TAWNEY, RICHARD HENRY. The agrarian problem in the sixteenth century.

464 p., charts. London, New York [etc.] Longmans, Green & Co.

1912.

(53)

Contents to be noted:

The rural population (the classes of landholders; the freeholders; the customary tenants), p. 19-54.

The peasantry (the variety of conditions; the consolidation of peasant holdings; the growth of a land market among the peasants; the economic environment of the small cultivator; signs of change; the growth of competitive rents on new allotments; the progress of enclosure among the peasantry), p. 55-173.

The new rural economy (motives and causes; the growth of the large leasehold farm; enclosure and conversion by the manorial authorities), p. 177-230.

The reaction of the agrarian changes on the peasantry (the removing of landmarks; the struggle for the commons; the engrossing of holdings and displacement of tenants; the agrarian changes and the Poor Law), p. 231-280.

The question of tenant right (the tenants at will and the leaseholders; the copyholders; the undermining of customary tenures), p. 281-310.

TAWNEY, RICHARD HENRY. Continued,

The agrarian problem and the state (the political and social importance of the peasantry, legislation and administration; success and failure of state intervention), p. 313-400.

General conclusions, p. 401-409.

Bibliographical footnotes.

Comments:

"...an attempt to trace one strand in the economic life of England from the close of the Middle Ages to the beginning of the Civil War.... I have...confined myself in the following pages to a study of agrarian conditions, whose transformation created so much distress, and aroused such searchings of heart among contemporaries.... I have tried...to base my picture on original authorities, both printed and manuscript."- Preface. A valuable work, especially on the social aspects of the problem.

Reviews:

W. J. Ashley, in Economic Journal 23:85-89 (March 1913). S. F. Bemis, in American Historical Review 18:794-795 (July 1913).

H. L. Gray, in American Economic Review 3:904-907 (December 1913). Conyers Read, in Journal of Political Economy 21:363-367 (April 1913). Spectator 111:689-690 (Nov. 1, 1913).

USHER, ABBOTT PAYSON. An introduction to the industrial history of England. 529, xxxiv p., illus. Boston [etc.] Houghton Mifflin Co. [1920].

(54)

Contents to be noted:

The population of England, 1086-1700, p. 87-108.

Village and manor, p. 109-133.

The enclosure movement and land reform, p. 225-246.

Selected references for critical study and for class reading, p. i-xvii.

Reviews:

C. R. Fay, in Economic Journal 30:389-390 (September 1920).

WATERS, CHARLOTTE MARY. An economic history of England, 1066-1874. 610 p., illus. London, Oxford Univ. Press; Humphrey Milford. 1925.

(55)

Contents to be noted:

The village, p. 1-19.

The manorial system in its prime, p. 32-51.

The decay of villeinage and the breakdown of the feudal system, p. 101-120.

The woollen industry, p. 120-142.

Rural England in the sixteenth century, p. 174-195.

Rural England from the Restoration to the eve of the great enclosures, p. 267-279.

The agrarian revolution, p. 311-333.

High farming and free trade, 1834-74, p. 467-485.

Books for reference, p. 307-308, 593-595.

Comments:

"No pretension is made to an extended study of the original sources. The matter of the book is based on the various standard histories already written and on special monographs on different subjects."-Preface. Supplement with the same author's A Short Survey of the Economic Development of England and the Colonies, 1874-1914 (London, Noel Douglas [1926] 176 p.), especially ch. 2, Agriculture, p. 23-42.

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- No. 3. Check list of publications issued by the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, 1901-1920 and by the divisions and offices which combined to form this bureau, 1862-1901. Prepared in the Bureau of Plant Industry library. 1921.
- No. 4. Bibliography on the preservation of fruits and vegetables in transit and storage, with annotations. Prepared in the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates library. 1922.
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The Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture consists of the main Library and the branch libraries in the various Bureaus of the Department. It is a scientific, technical, economic, and statistical library. The Library is especially strong in agriculture in all its branches, including animal husbandry and dairying, agricultural statistics, agricultural economics, veterinary medicine, chemistry, economic zoology and entomology, forestry and lumbering, botany, plant pathology, agricultural bacteriology, and meteorology. The books and periodicals in the Bureau libraries, being part of the collection of the Department Library, are included in its card catalogue except in the case of the Weather Bureau whose library is for the most part independently administered.

The Library contains over 260,000 volumes and pamphlets. More than 4,300 periodicals are received currently, exclusive of serials such as annual reports, proceedings and the like. A list of both the periodicals and serial publications being received currently was issued in 1922 as U. S. Department of Agriculture circular 137. The Library's collection of local, state and national official publications of American and foreign institutions and organizations having to do with agriculture and the related sciences is especially notable. While exchanges are received from all parts of the world, constant vigilance is necessary in order to keep the library on the mailing lists and to learn of new publications. In spite of all efforts there are many gaps in the Library's collections. The cooperation of scientific workers and of publishing institutions in building up its collections is earnestly solicited. The Library of the Department is desirous of establishing exchange relations with all institutions which issue publications pertaining to the work of the Department, and will be glad to learn of special collections and old, out of print books and periodicals pertaining to agriculture or the related sciences.

The Department of Agriculture Library has no official connection with the Library of Congress but has the privilege of borrowing from that and other Washington libraries, material needed for use in the investigations of the Department. It lends to a limited extent from its own collections, for purposes of research, to other libraries and institutions throughout the country, especially to the various state agricultural colleges and experiment stations whose work is along similar lines. While the first duty of the Library is to serve the Department, it endeavors, as the national agricultural library, to render as wide service as possible.

The Library has recently inaugurated a Biblio-Film Service which furnishes film copies of scientific articles from publications in its collections. A circular of information in regard to the service will be forwarded on request.

